

writing in a comfortable hotel, kept by a lady, and expect to be off in the morning. There is a large number of churches in the city, viz. Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist. The Baptist church is the largest, and the Methodist is the most numerous. The Presbyterian church is the oldest, and the Congregational is the most liberal. The Baptist church is the most active, and the Methodist is the most influential. The Presbyterian church is the most conservative, and the Congregational is the most progressive. The Baptist church is the most practical, and the Methodist is the most idealistic. The Presbyterian church is the most traditional, and the Congregational is the most modern. The Baptist church is the most orthodox, and the Methodist is the most liberal. The Presbyterian church is the most conservative, and the Congregational is the most progressive. The Baptist church is the most practical, and the Methodist is the most idealistic. The Presbyterian church is the most traditional, and the Congregational is the most modern. The Baptist church is the most orthodox, and the Methodist is the most liberal.

with what he is learning, and by its connection with things already understood by him, stimulates inquiry and elicits effort. Another principle is, to teach the word before the letter. This is philosophical—it is exhibiting the object, before attempting the analysis. Another peculiarity of this book is, that the spelling lessons are arranged in families or classes, so as to throw an interest into the study of columns of words, and also to assist the memory by the classification of ideas rather than sounds. These are so arranged as not only to amuse and excite thought, but often to convey important moral lessons. As a specimen, we select the following:

Touch not, taste not—rum, brandy, gin, whisky, wine, cordial, cider, dram, grog, tobacco, snuff, cigar. **A very bad railroad—**disobedience, bad company, Sabbath breaking, swearing, gambling, drunken, tippler, knave, vagabond, spendthrift, moneyless, penniless, rage, latters, barfaced, bad hours, wasted time, lying, fair, stealing, swindling, shoplifter, thief, waylayer, pickpocket, rogue, arson, ruffian, assassin, murderer, poisoner, jailbird, watchman, constable, jury, sheriff, court, trial, judge, jurymen, juror, jury, witness, sentence, guilty, penalty, prison, cell, dungeon, iron gates, handcuffs, shackles, manacles, hard labor, halter, gallows, scaffold, execution, misery.

There is another peculiarity, which has struck us very forcibly, which is, the disposition to economize, if we may be allowed so to term it—making everything do duty in two places. Thus, for instance, the folio is in both figures and letters, so that, by barely looking at the top of the pages, the scholar may learn his figures to the number of the pages in the books. There are very many other excellencies in this book, which we have not space to notice. We hope the experiment will be made of introducing it into our primary schools. We also recommend it to those mothers who teach their children at home.

BIBLICAL REPOSITORY FOR OCTOBER. This number is promptly published as usual, and it contains 267 pages, 23 pages of which are filled with critical notices and miscellaneous intelligence. Art. I. by Dr. Woods of Andover, contains remarks on Voluntary Associations. Its object, as the writer states, is, to promote candid and fraternal discussion. He considers, at some length, the position, whether objects of benevolence should be accomplished by the church as a divinely organized body. He inquires what the term church, as thus used, means? Does it signify all the followers of Christ on earth, considered as one body, or a collection of Christians in one place—or the whole body of Christians of one particular denomination taken by itself—or the collective body of Christians of each denomination, living in a particular country—or a part of those who belong to a particular denomination? But the church, considered under some of these aspects could not act at all in the promotion of benevolent objects; and in respect to the other aspects, it would be no more authorized by Scripture than voluntary associations. It would in fact be a self-constituted body, and as such, it would be no more authorized by Scripture than voluntary associations. It would in fact be a self-constituted body, and as such, it would be no more authorized by Scripture than voluntary associations.

THE PEACE CONVENTION. Mr. WILLIS. The account of the recent "Peace Convention," in your editorial columns of last week, is, as I suppose correct in its details of facts, as to what transpired in that anomalous assembly. But I think the impression on the mind of the writer was somewhat different from that of many others in this community. He thinks that the result of this convention will be to settle, in the minds of the community, the American Peace Society from the advocates of the non-resistance principle. Now, I think the most natural impression produced upon a reflecting and unbiased mind will be that the extreme ground taken in the declaration of sentiments adopted by this convention is, but the carrying out of the principle, dropped in the name of expediency, and, as such, it cannot be the basis of a permanent principle. In that article, they deny the right of the magistrate to use the sword which God has put into his hand, to repel foreign invasion. It is true, they say they do not meddle with the question of the authority of the magistrate, but only the right of nations to go to war. We have no right, as a nation, to go to war, and we have no right in holding the non-government theory, so long as they disavow it; yet they disavow only amounts to this, that they do not apply their principle to the internal policy of nations. From the time this doctrine was first broached by the leading members of that Society, they have been called upon to show the difference in principle between the non-resistance theory and the non-government theory. But I have never seen the attempt made to discriminate between these cases. They have also been called upon to show that the legitimate tendency of their fundamental principle was not to the very result at which this convention has arrived, (with the exception of the logging in the woods case.) They have never done so, and, to my knowledge, and my impression is, that the community will settle under the belief that this is the unavoidable conclusion of an argument based upon their premises. These remarks are intended in perfect good will, and with no design to throw obstacles in the way of the cause of Peace; for I certainly believe in the universal reign of peace on earth and goodwill among men.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY EDWARD EVERETT, GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. For a Day of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE. WHEREAS it has long been the established custom of the people of Massachusetts, on the last day of the Year, to unite in public expressions of Gratitude to that GRACIOUS BEING, by whom the Earth is moved in its orbit through the Heavens, and the Seasons, each with its peculiar blessings, are brought forth in their order: I do hereby, with the advice and consent of the Council, appoint THURSDAY, the twenty-sixth day of November next, as a day of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE; and I do earnestly recommend that it be kept, according to the practice of our Forefathers, as a day set apart for solemn religious observance, for liberal remembrance of the poor, and for the cultivation of kindly affections among kindred and countrymen. The People of the Commonwealth are accordingly invited to assemble on that day, in their usual places of worship, and to unite in a heartfelt tribute of thanks to ALMIGHTY GOD, for his numerous mercies;—Especially for that watchful Providence, which amidst a thousand causes of dissolution, has sustained the wonderful framework of our country;—For the preservation of peace with foreign nations, and the maintenance of order and quiet in our own community;—For the prospect of returning prosperity in the various branches of active industry;—For the continued enjoyment of the blessings of civil freedom, of constitutional government, and of equal laws impartially administered;—For the increasing attention given to the great cause of Education;—For the happy influence of benevolent efforts, made in the spirit of Christian Love, for the relief of every form of human want and suffering, the reformation of vice, and the moral improvement and elevation of the community;—And above all, for the inestimable blessing of the Gospel of our Lord AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST. And while we offer our ascriptions of praise to the Author of Good for these and all his mercies, which, notwithstanding our unworthiness, are daily vouchsafed to us,—let our hearts be touched for the children of want. In no way can we so well show our thankfulness as

by imitating, in our humble measure, the goodness of our Heavenly Father, and co-operating in the chosen work of divine benevolence.

By His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council. JOHN P. BIGLOW, Secretary of the State. God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ECCLIASTICAL. Installed, over the first church in Ware, Sept. 19th, Rev. HENRY SMITH. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Eaton of Haverhill; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Vail of Brimfield; Installing Prayer by Rev. Mr. Fiske of New Britain; Charge to the Pastor by Rev. Dr. Snell of North Brookfield; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Woodbridge of Ware; Address to the People by Rev. Mr. Whiton of Enfield; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Lovell of Phillipston.

On the 19th Sept. Invocation and Reading of the Scriptures by Rev. D. J. Noyes, of the South Church, Concord; Sermon by Rev. N. Bouton, North Church, Concord; Ordaining Prayer by Rev. A. Burbanck, Penobscot; Charge by Rev. C. B. Tracy, Boston; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. M. Kimball, Hopkinton; Address to the Churches by Rev. E. Holt, Portsmouth; Closing Prayer by Rev. Mr. Tenney, West Church, Concord.—Comm.

On the 20th Sabbath in June, the Rev. Dr. Snell, of North Brookfield, preached a sermon which has been published at the request of his congregation. That Sabbath completed the fortieth year of his ministry. The occasion was marked by a very interesting and less surprise some to learn that for forty years, with the exception of three Sabbaths in 1813, when the Doctor was disabled by sickness, he "has been laid aside but one and a half days." He has preached 2000 written sermons, several of which have been published. He has generally attended three services on the Sabbath, and all his occupations and avocations, week day labor, and what may perhaps surprise others, we may say, although it is not stated in the sermon, the Doctor has reared a family of eight children, given one son (Professor Snell, of Amherst College) a public, and all the rest of his family a good education, lived in good style and with much hospitality, and has been generally respected, and has received a salary of \$1000 per annum.—Boston Journal.

Summary of News. Latest from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.—By the Dr. bark Ateneo, Capt. Phillips, we have Buenos Ayres papers to the 21st of July, being several weeks later than before received. After the defeat of the gauchos on the 2nd of July, the Argentine Republic, a commission was appointed on the part of Orbe, President of the Republic, to treat with the leader of the Insurgents, Gen. Francisco Rivera, with a view to the restoration of peace. The embassy, however, appears to have been unsuccessful, for Capt. Phillips informs us that when he left Montevideo, the insurgent army was still in the city, and the city was in a state of anarchy. Business was at a complete stand, the inhabitants being all under arms, and none expecting an attack. The town of Colonia had capitulated.

From Bermuda.—By an arrival from Bermuda, we have received papers to Sept. 14. In the Royal Gazette of the 13th, a paper which has strongly favored the abolition of slavery in the W. Indies, says:—"We are sorry to learn that not one third of the recently liberated Prindal Apprentices in Jamaica have returned to their work; those who have, are receiving one shilling and eight pence per day, with all the comforts and privileges which they enjoy when apprenticed to their masters. The state of affairs, however, cannot last long; something must soon be done, or this splendid Colony will go to ruin."—*Journal of Commerce.*

White Slaves.—About 1500 white convicts have arrived at Bermuda from England as a substitute for the black slaves.

Reignation of Lord Durham.—Advices from Quebec to the 22d of September, furnish the interesting intelligence that Lord Durham has resigned his office of Governor of the Province, and will leave Quebec on his way home on the 10th inst. in his Majesty's ship Malabar. He adopts this measure in consequence of the proceedings of the British Parliament, by which the government refused to sustain its ordinances. In an Address to the Delegates from the Lower Province, he expressed the opposition which he had to the measures of the British government, and he should leave it as soon as he received the official accounts of the parliamentary doings.

Mirabeau B. Lamar has been elected President of Texas, to succeed Gen. Houston, whose term of service expires, we believe, in December.

North American Valley.—A writer in the *Hesperian*, a Western periodical, computes that this tract, lying between the great Lakes, the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains and Gulf of Mexico, will contain in two centuries three times the present population of the globe, and that the present population is capable of sustaining five times the present population of the globe.

Funeral Services.—The New Haven Daily Herald gives the gift of four large elms on the public green, in that place, the average being 14 feet round. The last named tree was one of a pair set out in the year 1688, before the house of the Rev. James Pierpont, in that city, was built. The trees were planted by the Pierpont family, and have since been the property of the city. They are now the property of the city, and are to be preserved for ever.

Steamer Providence.—The steamer Providence, from New York for Providence, went ashore Tuesday morning, about 7 o'clock, in a fog, within a stone's throw of Beaver Tail Light, on the southern point of the island of Conanicut, a few miles S. W. of Newport. The steamer was nearly holed, and went well up on the rocks. When the passengers left, part of her false keel had come off, and her floor rose about six inches at every swell of the sea, although we did not learn how much she leaked. She had on board about 400 passengers, including 150 of the crew, and was bound for Providence. The vessel was a steam tug, and was built for the purpose of towing boats. She was commanded by a Lieutenant, who expressed his determination to remain by her and get her off if possible. A part of the other passengers were landed in small boats on the island; but word having been sent to Newport that the steamer was in distress, and her passengers taken to Providence.—*Daily Ad.*

Accident.—Messrs. Baker and Tyler, breakmen on the Eastern Railroad were struck down and severely wounded Friday morning while passing the bridge at Breed's wharf, in Lynn, where their boats striking the top of the bridge. The accident was caused by one of them being out of his place, and both standing up conversing together, contrary to rules. They were struck near the top of the head and are since dead.

Fire in Greenfield. and twenty-one horses burned to death.—We regret to learn, says the *Indiana Journal*, that the stable attached to the United States Hotel, kept by E. Knight & Co. in Greenfield, Indiana, was totally destroyed by fire on the evening of

